छंटनी संबंधी क्षतिपूर्ति को बंदी के मामले में निरन्तर सेवा के पूरे किए गए प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए 15 से बढ़ाकर 45 दिन कर दिया जाए।

रमामुनम समिति द्वारा की गयी सिफारिशों और विभिन्न मंचों पर हुए विचार-विमर्शों के आधार पर, तथा औद्योगिक पुनर्संरचना संबंधी अंतर-मंत्रालयीन ग्रुप की सिफारिशों को ध्यान में रखने के पश्चात् श्रम मंत्रालय द्वारा औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम में संशोधन किये जाने संबंधी प्रस्ताव प्रारूपित किए गए हैं।

Treating employment of child labour in hazardous industries as cognizable offence

185. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:
SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Authority on Elimination of Child Labour has suggested treating employment of child labour in hazardous industries a cognizable offence and giving special powers to executive magistrates to summarily dispose of such cases;

(b) whether the said Authority has also suggested that launching of prosecutions against employers of child labour should be made a precondition for taking up rehabilitation of the concerned children and their families;

(c) if so, what are the details of the recommendations made by the said Authority and how do Government propose to implement each of these recommendations;

(d) what measures are proposed to be adopted by Government for the sustained livelihood and rehabilitation of the concerned children and their families; and

(e) waht is the number of child labour at present employed in each hazardous industry?

THE MINISTER LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) The National Authouity on Elimination of Child Labour has suggested that employment of child labour should be made congnizable offence under the relevent Acts and Executive Magistrates should be specially empowered to dispose of cases pertaining to employment of child labour in a summary manner. The Authority has also suggested that prosecutions should be launched against the offending employers as a pre-condition before taking up rehabilitation work.

(c) and (d) A summary of recommendation/observations made by the Authority including on measures to provide sustained livelihood and rehabilitation of the children and their families is attached as statement (*See* below)

(e) Seperate industry-wise date on the number of child labour engaged in hazardous employments is not maintained.

Statement

CIRCULAR ON "IDENTIFICATION, RELEASE AND REHABILITATION OF CHILD LABOUR"

Summary of recommendations

1. Prohibition of employment of children under 14 Years of age is the essence of various legislative provisions. This central objective has been reinforced further in Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 according to which children under 14 Years of age are not permitted to work in certain hazardous occupations as also in occupations defined and notified as "Hazardous Process" and "dangerous operation" under the Factories Act, 1948.

2. A survey should be conducted under the overall supervision of the District Magistrate in a time bound manner, to identify child labour, the nature of vacations and occupations in which they are employed and also the familes to which they belong.

3. Inspections and investigations must be intensified.

4. The district, block and village level

Department and other Executive Magistrates should also be authorised to conduct inspections and empowered to enforce the provisions under various laws.

5. The employment of child labour should be made a congnisable offence under the relevant acts and Excutive Magistrates should be specially empowered to dispose the cases pertaining to employment of child labour in a summary manner under all these Acts.

6. Launching of prosecutions on employers of child labour should be a precondition for taking up of rehabilitation of the concerned children and the economic rehabilitation of their families.

7. A Standing Committee of officers under the Chairmanship of the District magistrate in districts having child labour problem shall peeriodically (at least once in a quarter) review the problem of child labour in the district, organise the survey and define the responsibility of the concerned officers in regard to supervision, inspection and strict enforcement of the legislative provisions. This committee would be in overall charge of identification, release and rehabilitation of child labour and coordination of all programmes relevant to education, economic rehabilitation and convergence of programme to families of child labour.

8. To ensure that the child is not an economic burden to the family, there will be a need for schools, hostels and other institutions Wherein these children could be admitted and their requirement of food, clothing, books, medical care, etc. could be met.

9. Only such schools which can provide the children with boarding and lodging facilities, support for their education and skill development and can provide a measure of care and solicitude should be selected for this purpose.

10. Various Central and State Sector Progremmes like National Child Labour Project, District Primary Education Project, Nonformal Education, social welfare hostels, Ashram schools etc., should be geared to meet the requirements of educational and psychological needs of the child labourers.

11. Special support will be provided by the "Labour Ministry" for this type of educational and psychological rehabilitation of the child labourer in the districts with concentration of child labour by expanding their activities under the programme of National Child Labour Project.

12. The best method of eliminating child labour is to ensure that these families are enabled to have access to adequate opportunities for livelihood and to improve the quality of their life. In order to provide sustained livelihood to such families. the Ministry of Rural Development have agreed to provide to these families on priority basis the following benefits:—

(i) Assured employment for two adult members in the family for 100 days each in a year under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

(ii) In the matter of allotment of house sites and allotment of Indira Awass Yojana (IAY) houses, the child labour's family will be accorded a very high priority alongwith SCs/STs and families of freed bonded labourers.

(iii) In addition to the above mentioned benefits, these familes will be provided assistance under IRDP as per the provisions of the revised IRDP mannual with adequate investment for self-employment ventures in land based or related traditional occupations. This is to enable these families to earn a minimum incremental income of Rs. 5000/—to Rs. 7000/—per year. Necessary linkages like training for skill improvement, supply of raw material and marketing facilities for products

shall be made available to all the beneficiaries under IRDP by DRDA.

13. There are several Government programme in the social sector. Ministries/Departments of Women and Child Developments Health & Family Welfare; Social Welfare and Education, all of which have relevance to the rehabilitiation of child labour and prevention of recurrence of child labour phenamenon. The concerned departmental officials shall inform this Standing Committee of suitable projects and surveys relevent to the alimination of child labour. A special Standing Committee of the Zilla Parishads should be entrusted with the responsibility to coordinate all these programmes with the primary objectives of climinating child labour.

14. In order to ensure that various programmes relating to elimination of child labour are implemented without any delay at the district level, funds from Government of India and the State Governments concerned with these programmes may be made available directly to the Zilla Parishads.

15. The Standing committee of Zilla Parishads co coordinate and take up the farmulation of coordinated plans and the schemes for the benefit of child labourers.

16. The Standing Committee of officials referred to under para 7 above shall also submit a periodical review of the child labour situation in the district to the Standing Committee of Zilla Parishads.

Rate of saving in India

*186. SHRI RAJ NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the special feature captioned 'Savings in India, whom to believe: CSO or RBI' which appeared in the Times of India, New Delhi dated the 22nd February, 1995;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for variation in savings estimates done by two official agencies; and

(c) what is the actual rate of savings in India at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GAMANG): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The variation in the estimates of savings prepared by the CSO and the RBI is essentially due to different timings of such estimation by the two organisations.

(c) The rate of Gross Domestic Saving for 1993-94 is estimated at 20.2%.

Production and Export of Tea

*187. DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated production of tea in the calendar year 1995 and how much is expected to be sold in the domestic market and how much quantity is expected to be exported;

(b) whether Government intend to export tea to Pakistan; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the tea industry is hit by falling exports and low home prices; if so, what steps Government have taken to avert any crisis in the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

(a) Target for production and exports of tea for the year 1995-96 have been fixed at 780 million kgs and 210 million kgs respectively. Domestic demand for tea during the year 1995 is estimated at 600 million kgs.

*†The Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Viren J. Shah